FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ACA DENIES 3.5 MILLION TON GRAIN SALE TO USSR

FY060045 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Feb 80 p 18 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires (O GLOBO)--The Association of Argentine Cooperatives (ACA) has denied reports stating that the delegation of representatives of the Soviet trade enterprise Exportkhleb, which deals in the purchase of foodstuffs abroad, has purchased 3.5 million tons of Argentine grain. The Exportkhleb delegation was in Buenos Aires from 30 January to 2 February.

A communique issued by the ACA yesterday states that "no agreement was reached and no contract for the purchase of grain was signed." The communique adds that it was agreed with the Soviet businessmen that in the future shipments of grain to the USSR will be direct instead of going through the International Grain Trade Organization, as has been done in the past.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT, CITES COOPERATION

FY291726 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Jan 80 p 4 FY

[Excerpt] Pal Racz, Hungarian secretary of state for foreign relations, said that Argentina and Hungary have agreed to create a mixed commission comprised of officials of the two countries to take care of the "technical-scientific aspects of our relations." The Hungarian official made these remarks at Ezeiza International Airport minutes before leaving the country after a visit of a few days, during which the strengthening of trade relations was discussed. Racz said that during his stay in Argentina it was agreed with officials of our country "to carry out regular contacts between the two countries" and that contacts will soon be made "in the cultural field based on a work plan that has been mutually agreed upon."

Regarding trade, he indicated that "studies will be made to examine the possibilities of trade in the future." The Hungarian official also said that his country would participate "in the Argentine public works projects of the next 10 years." He added that during the conversations held with high Argentine officials "we also studied current international matters, and in this regard our points of view are largely similar or coincide." In conclusion, he said: An effort was made to stimulate international cooperation and to defend the results of international detente."

BRIEFS

ARGENTINA ELECTED IFAD MEMBER--It was officially disclosed that Argentina was elected Latin American representative to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for a period of 3 years. The election took place in Rome last week during a meeting of representatives of that organization. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Jan 80 FY]

LOAN TO PERU--The Argentine National Bank has reported that it has decided to participate, through its branch in Chicago, in a $15 million loan to Peru. This loan will complement $35-million and $17-million loans granted to the Peruvian Industrial Bank by the International Development Bank (IDB) for the financing of several projects in the country. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Jan 80 FY]

AGREEMENT WITH PERUVIAN BANK--The Bank of Argentine Nation has signed a $10-million credit agreement with the Peruvian Reserve Central Bank for financing the purchase of Peruvian capital goods by Argentine importers. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0115 GMT 18 Jan 80 FY]

SOCIALIST PARTY REJECTS NATIONAL UNITY CABINET

PY052242 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1654 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 5 Feb (LATIN)--The Socialist Party today adhered to the leftist position not to form a "National Unity" cabinet of a political nature to guarantee the impartiality of the government in the 29 June elections. Political sources reported that the socialist position was presented to interim President Lidia Gueiler by Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz at a meeting they held during the past few hours.

The chief of state has held a number of meetings with leaders of the most important alliances and political parties, seeking to form a political cabinet of a conciliatory nature with the participation of all sectors, a little less than 5 months before the general elections. A balance of power in the executive branch leadership will demonstrate, according to the president, that the government has fulfilled its promise to be "impartial and neutral," as she has stated several times.

His propcsal, however, hashad different reactions from the consulted leaders: the centrist and rightist forces have accepted it, preparing themselves for participation in the government, while the leftist group has suggested forming an "independent" cabinet, excluding themselves from any commitment.

The Socialist Party last night rejected the presidential initiative, considering itself a party opposing the current government plan, and warned that government concern should be focused on safeguarding democracy in the face of the "unpunished development of a seditious process which is unconcealable to the country," Quiroga Santa Cruz stated.

PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN URGE SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PY052357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2050 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 5 Feb (LATIN)--The Bolivian private enterprises today requested all political parties to form a National Unity cabinet to guarantee the impartiality of the government during the elections scheduled for 29 June.

The main leaders of the Confederation of Bolivian Private Enterprises held a meeting with President Gueiler at midday today at Government House to analyze the political situation. President Gueiler has met several times with the main leaders of political parties in order to form a National Unity cabinet with the participation of all sectors.

As he left Government House, Marcelo Perez, president of the private enterprises confederation, stated that "the government, during this preelectoral phase, should secure the participation of all Bolivian fronts and political parties in order to guarantee impartiality in the coming elections." Perez affirmed this economic sector's "full support" for the elections that have been called for by the government and emphasized "the need to eradicate rumors that seek to destabilize democracy."

BRIEFS

INTEGRATION MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES--Integration Minister Panfilo Anavi went to Caracas today to preside over the regular sessions of the Andean Development Corporation, which will be attended by representatives of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Venezuela. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 80 PY]

ITAMARATY OFFICIALS WILL NOT MEET SOVIET GRAIN BUYER

PY060059 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Feb 80 p 18 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas yesterday stated that Alexandr Naumov, the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry envoy who arrived in Rio de Janeiro on Friday, will not meet with Brazilian Government authorities in Itamaraty.

Naumov is awaited in Brasilia by the Soviet trade representatives to Brazil. Nevertheless, neither the embassy nor the Soviet trade representative has released any information on this Soviet envoy's visit to Brasilia. An employee of the Soviet Embassy has stated that the embassy has no information on this visit, since Naumov has nothing to do with the Foreign Ministry, which is not connected with the Foreign Trade Ministry. Itamaraty has also stated that it has no information on the agenda of this Soviet visitor, who has come to meet with Brazilian exporters to study the possibility of buying soybeans to cover the shortage caused by the United States' boycott. Ambassador Dmitri Jukov in Itamaraty yesterday avoided discussing Naumov's visit.

CACEX RELEASES 1978-79 SOYBEAN EXPORT FIGURES

PY051444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1136 GMT 2 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here that exports of Brazilian soybeans and soybean byproducts during 1979 amounted to 6,348,039 tons worth $1,651,423,000. The information released by the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) indicates that during 1978, exports of soybeans and soybean byproducts totaled 6,581,128 tons worth $1,514,705,000.

Exports during 1979 included: 638,467 tons of soybeans ($179,506,000); 5,175,838 tons of soy flour and soy cake ($1,138,008,000); and 533,734 tons of soy oil ($333,909,000). Exports during 1978 included: 658,257 tons of soybeans ($169,886,000); 5,418,000 tons of soy flour and soy cake ($1,049,908,000); and 503,602 tons of soy oil ($294,911,000).

ERNESTO GEISEL SIGNS SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHARTER

PY050300 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Text] In his residence in Teresopolis, former President Ernesto Geisel signed this morning the founding charter of the Social Democratic Party. His signature was the third affixed to the charter, following the signatures of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and Vice President Aureliano Chaves. The ceremony was attended by Senators Jose Sarney and Amaral Peixoto and by Deputy Prisco Viana, secretary general of the party.

SPACE INSTITUTE TO LAUNCH FIRST SATELLITE IN 1986

PY041814 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The first prototype of the Sonda IV rocket--developed by the Space Activities Institute--is currently undergoing resistance tests. This rocket will be the key element in the current development of a satellite carrier which must be ready in 1986 together with the first Brazilian satellite. The cost of the program for launching the first Brazilian satellite is estimated at 600 million cruzeiros.

FOREIGN MINISTER CUBILLOS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY041714 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1957 GMT 3 Feb 80 PY

[Text of press conference held by Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos with representatives of various information media on 31 January]

[Excerpts] ORBE: What is the significance of the normalization of relations with so important a country as Great Britain, and what are the prospects that these good contacts will be extended to include additional European countries such as Italy, Belgium and others with which we do not have relations at the ambassadorial level?

Cubillos: As you know, the official report on the appointment of our ambassador to London, lawyer Miguel Alex Schweitzer, was released this morning. In addition, we have agreed to the appointment of diplomat John Heath to represent Great Britain in Chile. We attach importance to this report because it involves a degree of normalization of relations with Great Britain.

Channel 13: There are rumors that President Augusto Pinochet will travel to the Philippines on 24 March. Is this true?

Cubillos: There are several countries which expect the president to visit. When these visits are made official I will tell you in an opportune and effective manner.

Channel 7: Minister, at this moment the world is stirred up by the tense international situation, namely the heated situation in Afghanistan. How does the Chilean Government view the development of these events?

Cubillos: Indeed, you have touched on a situation which is disturbing the world. The Chilean Government is following this situation with great interest, with much concern, because we feel that there exists a real threat to world peace. To the extent of our capabilities we have contributed to the cause of peace by supporting resolutions by the Security Council and by giving our support also to positions which we find to be just. We have strongly condemned the invasion of Afghanistan.

Radio Nacional: Mr Foreign Minister, do you agree with what Ambassador Jarpa [Chilean ambassador to Argentina] had said in Buenos Aires, that in terms of world public opinion, the Chilean-Argentine conflict has been overcome?

Cubillos: What Ambassador Jarpa really wanted to say is that world public opinion as well as public opinion in these two countries had entered a stage of expectation and confidence in the mediation process, which has directed the problem toward a peaceful solution.

Channel 13: And what about the remarks made by Adm Issac Rojas in Argentina, that Chile has presented falsified maps to the Holy See?

Cubillos: Those chrages are absolutely false and absurd, and I am not going to make any further comments on them because we do not want to complicate the process of mediation with untimely remarks.

ORBE: Was there any interference by the U.S. State Department at the beginning of the mediation process? A wire service report has insinuated that the U.S. State Department was an element that precipitated the pope's decision to mediate in the Argentine-Chilean conflict.

Cubillos: I have read the press report you are talking about. I do not react to press reports. But I believe that several countries expressed their concern over this conflict at that time.

EL CRONISTA: Mr Foreign Minister, regarding the current Cuban situation, which is quite tedious [tediosa] and uncertain, and what is taking place in some Central American countries, namely in El Salvador, to what extent are these events threatening peace within the continent?

Cubillos: We are also concerned over the situation in Central America. Obviously there are events taking place there which are not conducive to a situation of peace. We just have to wait and see how things develop, and we are ready to cooperate with the efforts other countries of the continent are making to solve this problem, which is seen as threatening.

Channel 9: Will there be an opening toward Chileans who have been given political asylum?

Cubillos: This is a subject that falls under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.

Channel 9: But that would contribute to improving Chilean relations with other countries.

Cubillos: That has to be balanced with the problem of how we want to establish the country's domestic harmony, and the two things go together.

EL MERCURIO: What can you tell us about the visit of the Brazilian navy minister?

Cubillos: The visit of the Brazilian navy minister is being viewed as a ministerial visit, because he has that rank within the Brazilian Cabinet. We attribute special significance to his visit not only because of his importance within the navy but because the visit involves rapprochement between our countries.

Channel 13: Minister, is anything clouding the Chilean political opening toward Asia and Africa?

Cubillos: We continue fulfilling all the goals and policies, which you know well. I think we are going to have, within the international plan, a year filled with activities. There will be visits from here to there and from there to here. We are going to have news about this for the reporters throughout the year, but don't make me tell you now.

Radio Nacional: Minister, new centers of power are being created in the world. How does Chile view the creation of these centers?

Cubillos: What centers are you referring to?

Radio Nacional: For example, a center of power is being created in Asia--Beijing-Tokyo--and the nonalined countries are assuming a more decisive position, and the 38 Muslim countries which met in Pakistan made a decision. In the face of all this, where does Chile stand, how is it viewing these events?

Cubillos: Chile is actively participating in everything which is taking place in the world through the multilateral forums which normally deal with these issues. In addition, in some specific cases when bilateral relations among countries which could be playing an important role are tight, we also engage in significant activity.

What we do, and this is a basic principle of our foreign policy, is try to contribute to the cause of peace. Thus, our contribution, our cooperation and our participation in these activities are founded on basic principles of our foreign policy, seeking not to damage them, because we feel that if these principles are damaged, as has happened in the world, then the problem of a threat to peace occurs. These fundamental principles are non-intervention and respect for international law and especially for treaties.

LA TERCERA: Mr Minister, how do you view the suggestion made by the president of the republic that Chile should not participate in the Olympic games?

Cubillos: I agree completely, and I believe that the answer given by President Pinochet to the letter sent to him by President Carter is very well-founded. I am happy that the Chilean Sports Federation and the Olympic Committee have unanimously supported the suggestion made by the president about the Olympic games. I believe, concerning this topic, that no one should be deceived by the fact that there are persons who say that politics should not mingle with sports. We are now facing a political fact. We have here the fact that a country is at war, attacking another sovereign country. It is this fact that we cannot endorse by our presence in Moscow.

LA TERCERA: Does the Foreign Ministry have some role to play regarding the Chilean decision, Mr Minister?

Cubillos: The Foreign Ministry has the permanent task of advising the president of the republic on international matters.

LA TERCERA: Mr Minister, what is going to be the position of the government regarding the Arica-La Paz railroad tariff problems? The talks in Tarija did not seem to produce an agreement. What are the Chilean Government's arguments for maintaining the railroad tariffs?

Cubillos: The increased tariffs to which you refer do not even cover the cost of maintaining this railroad. Chile, in the measures which are being taken through the state railroad enterprise, has adjusted itself to the current agreements and even postponed that tariff increase for a long time, in the hope of arriving at an agreement at the recent technical commission meeting. Since no agreement was reached, tariffs will gradually increase as of 15 February.

Channel 13: In the Diego Portales Building we were told about the president's travel plans.

Cubillos: That is what I told you.

Newsman: Is there something more specific?

Cubillos: No, that is it.

Channel 9: Is there something more specific that you do not want to tell us?

Cubillos: What happens--this is off the record for all of you in the case of presidential travels; invitations come and go--is that until dates are set, which is a very complex diplomatic process, there exists a commitment between the countries involved not to disclose travel plans. Unfortunately, this is the limitation I face.

Channel 13: But it is a fact that the president is going to the Philippines. It is a fact now. Now, what is its importance?

Cubillos: I do not know.

Channel 9: Indonesia.

Channel 13: What political importance does it have?

Cubillos: I do not know if he is going to the Philippines.

[Sequence of questions and answers as received]

UPI: What of the fact that the Indonesian ambassador affirms that the president will go to his country?

Cubillos: He is stating the intention of his government, because his government is inviting the president. That is what he has stated.

Radio Chilena: Mr Minister, have there been any consultations regarding the five refugees in the Nicaraguan Embassy?

Cubillos: They have not been granted safe-conducts yet, although we are negotiating toward getting them.

LA TERCERA: Are those negotiations taking place through the Costa Rican Embassy, Mr Minister?

Cubillos: No, they are direct negotiations. We have our embassy there; our ambassador is there. Ambassador Gordona is negotiating directly in Managua.

Channel 13: Do you know anything about the incident between the Castro brothers and when it happened?

Cubillos: We do not have any reliable information. We only have information from the press.

Radio Nacional: Brazilian analysts state that the negotiations carried out by the U.S. general and some other State Department envoy were not intended only to get an Olympic boycott, but to establish a higher strategy which the U.S. might eventually carry out in the escalating Middle East conflict.

Channel 13: It is time for decision. In other words, we have the following version of why Chile decided not to participate in the Olympic games. Perhaps Sam Eaton's visit made that possible?

Cubillos: No, that topic was not discussed with him.

Channel 13: We have the impression that the U.S. is coming back to its traditional friends.

Cubillos: Draw your own conclusions.

Channel 9: Why don't you tell us?

Cubillos: No, there is nothing else to tell. A letter from President Carter arrived. The president answered it, as reported by the news media. There is nothing else. We make the decision. The president decides according to the precedents. I believe that this is the correct way; there is nothing else.

Radio Nacional: President Pinochet stated in San Jose de Maipo that he sensed the symptoms of a third world war; now the obliging Chilean attitude toward the United States in endorsing the boycott means that we are placing ourselves under the American umbrella.

Cubillos: The Chilean attitude toward the United States is not one of indulgence. It is an attitude which to us, as an independent country, seems correct in facing a world problem.

Radio Nacional: But on American initiative?

Cubillos: They began, but there are times when points of agreement occur that have nothing to do with alinement. With the United States, we have points of agreement and difference. In this case, we have points of agreement.

Channel 13: The deadline for troop withdrawal is 12 February?

Cubillos: I don't remember the date, I think it is the 20th.

LA TERCERA: Mr Minister, has Ambassador Geiger returned to Tehran?

Cubillos: No, not yet.

LA TERCERA: What is the present outlook for that situation?

Cubillos: The internal situation in Tehran is very confusing. We are going to wait a little while longer. There are internal and external struggles. It is a very confusing situation, but we are going to return to Tehran.

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY041835 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1127 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Feb (LATIN)--Upon his arrival here, Brazilian Navy Minister Maximiano da Silva Fonseca expressed his hope that the southern border conflict between Chile and Argentina would end with a fair agreement.

Tnis was Minister Fonseca's answer to a question from a member of the press at Pudahuel Airport. He also explained that his country maintains a neutral position regarding conflicts involving neighboring countries.

The Brazilian navy minister came to Chile in response to an invitation from Adm Jose Toribio Merino, navy commander in chief and member of the government junta, who met him at the airport together with the deputy commander of the Chilean Army, Maj Gen Washington Carrasco.

In answering another question from the press, Minister Fonseca stated that his visit has nothing to do with alleged sales of Brazilian arms to Chile.

Supports 200-Mile Limit

PY041844 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Brazil supports the Chilean policy on the 200-mile territorial sea. This statement has been made by Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, who today began his activities in Santiago at the invitation of President Augusto Pinochet.

The Brazilian navy minister said that he is very pleased to be visiting Chile. He indicated that he feels great admiration for the professional quality and capacity of the Chilean Armed Forces.

On the controversial issue of the 200-mile limit, he said that Brazil fully supports the Chilean policy. He also said that the Brazilian Government had decreed a law establishing its maritime sovereignty over the 200 miles of patrimonial sea.

[Begin Da Silva recording] This is not only a government law, it is a Brazilian law, just as it is a Chilean law. The 200-mile law is a Brazilian law and not just a government measure. [end recording]

During his visit to Santiago, Admiral da Silva will meet with the president of the republic and with Admiral Merino. He will also visit naval installations in Valparaiso and Talcahuano.

Declines Comment on Sea Outlet

FYO51459 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0755 GMT 5 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpts] Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, who is in Chile on an official visit, engaged in a number of activities today.

Answering a specific question on Bolivia's aspiration for a sea outlet during a brief meeting with reporters, he said: "It is a Bolivian problem. I cannot issue an opinion in this regard, since it is an issue which falls under the exclusive competence of Bolivia." Prior to his arrival in Santiago, the visiting official noted that Brazil would maintain its neutrality regarding any conflict that might arise between countries in the area. He added that he hoped a friendly solution would be found to the southern border dispute between Chile and Argentina.

Rejects Idea of Supremacy

FYO51712 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 5 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 Feb (AFP)--The Brazilian navy minister, Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, said today that the Brazilian Navy does not seek supremacy over its sister institutions in the other Latin American countries but rather seeks to be respected by the great navies of the world.

The high-ranking Brazilian official, who is on an official visit to Chile, met today with Lt Gen Washington Carrasco, acting defense minister, and with Adm Jose Toribio Merino, Chilean Navy commander and member of the government military junta.

SOCIALISTS HOLD CLANDESTINE MEETING IN MOUNTAINS

FYO51436 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0745 GMT 5 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Regarding a recent clandestine plenum meeting of the Socialist Party, Jovino Novoa, acting secretary general of the government, said that this is evidence that "extremist activity is still taking place in the country."

This clandestine meeting was reportedly held somewhere in the foothills of the Andes mountains, according to a public statement supplied to the media by the Socialist Party.

Novoa noted that based on the information the government has, "One can assert with complete certainty that these activities are being carried out by small groups lacking the support of the majority."

He added: "The government, nevertheless, has decided to be always alert and to combat any demonstrations of this kind, which undermine national security and bode a retrogression to a period that all Chileans have overcome and to which no one wants to return."

RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH PRC, SEVERED WITH TAIWAN

PA052207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1807 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Feb (EFE)--Colombia will close its embassy in Taiwan and establish diplomatic relations with communist China in the near future, it was learned here today from reliable sources. The Colombian Government's decision was stated by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala when he took office 18 months ago, but the decision to do it now was in part precipitated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The PRC's and the United States' common alliance of anti-Soviet interests has helped to speed up the Colombian Government's decision. When the protocol is signed between Bogota and Beijing, Colombia will cancel its diplomatic relations with Nationalist China because the PRC does not have relations with countries that recognize Taiwan. When Colombia establishes diplomatic relations with the PRC, 115 countries will have embassies in Beijing and those having relations with Taiwan will decrease to 20.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA RECALLED

PA060126 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Feb (AFP)--Colombia virtually broke diplomatic relations with Nicaragua today and recalled its ambassador in Managua, according to a communique sent to Nicaragua. Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe tonight read the communique to newsmen.

MINISTERS ON HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT, SECURITY SITUATION

PA051447 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today announced a confusing stand concerning the report that Amnesty International will present on violations of human rights in Colombia.

In response to a question posed by this station, Camacho Leyva responded that if Amnesty International's report is not fair, we will not accept it. But in another statement in connection with the same report, Camacho Leyva had said: If it is favorable, fine; if it is not favorable, I will still accept it.

The minister also referred to the country's security situation and, on concluding a meeting with governors, police chiefs and police inspectors, affirmed that all necessary conditions exist to hold satisfactory elections.

For his part, Government Minister German Zea Hernandez reaffirmed today that no action will be taken that might be regarded at violating the citizens' will in connection with their voting rights. Speaking at the end of a meeting of regional authorities, the minister indicated that the president has exhorted the officers to conduct the electoral process rigidly in order to guarantee absolutely free elections.

Commenting on the security situation as reported by the governors, chiefs and inspectors, Zea said that the country does not currently show any signs of unrest. But he admitted that, according to the Caqueta chief's report at the meeting, there have been some problems in that area, where the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia are planning to participate in the elections.

PRESIDENT STRESSES NEED FOR IMPARTIALITY TO REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

PA051452 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report]

[Excerpts] President Turbay Ayala ordered governors, police chiefs and police inspectors to remain absolutely impartial during the present electoral campaign, adding that if his instructions on this matter go unheeded, he will understand that his subordinates have left him free to relieve them of their posts.

There should not be the slightest doubt regarding the government's impartiality and the guarantee of a free vote, the president said in a lengthy speech at Narino Palace. Turbay Ayala renewed the prohibition included in recent instructions that regional officials must abstain from any interference. According to one of the governors who attended the meeting, the chief of state instructed all of them that the allocations [auxilios] granted must be given out only after the 9 March elections. The president's instructions include the ministers, another governor indicated.

The president added that he will continue visiting various parts of the country as originally planned. He confirmed that next week he will visit Medellin, where he will meet with Panamanian President Aristides Royo, who will remain there until Sunday.

EPL CLAIMS CREDIT FOR KIDNAPING OF CONSERVATIVE LEADER

PA051425 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Cali, Colombia--The guerrilla organization known as the Popular Liberation Army [EPL] today claimed credit for the kidnaping of Conservative political leader Jose Maria Molano Terreros. The group also demanded 300,000 pesos for the release of the hostage, whom they kidnaped yesterday near Pradera, Valle del Cauca Department.

Molano Terreros is president of the Palmira Conservative Directorate, a councilman and a former deputy to the Valle assembly. It was not yet known this evening whether the Conservative leader's family would negotiate with the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, army and police units are carrying out joint operations aimed at rescuing the new victim. It is worth noting that it had been several months since the pro-China EPL had resorted to kidnapings as a means of financing its activities.

POLICE RAIDS FOLLOW GUERRILLA'S ESCAPE

PA051429 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--According to military sources, new raids took place today in various parts of the capital and several persons have been arrested. Under specific instructions from the Military Institutes Brigade Command, units from that brigade since Friday have been raiding public and private places where subversives might presumably be found. A water-works employee identified as Jose Fermin [name indistinct] and a Bogota Superior Court official named Gregorio Oviedo are among those arrested.

The raids began in the wake of guerrilla Adelaida Abadia (Rey's) escape. Her companions, members of the workers self-defense movement, helped her escape 5 days ago in a spectacular and daring operation. Those arrested are being interrogated at the Usaquen Barracks.

GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE OIL FROM SAUDI ARABIA, POSSIBLY IRAQ

PY051830 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Feb 80 p 12 PY

[By Tomas Riquelme]

[Excerpts] Mauricio Jose Troche--Industry Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion reported yesterday that Paraguay will purchase oil from Saudi Arabia. Negotiations to this effect have been carried out by Paraguayan diplomatic missions in the Arab countries. An official delegation composed of representatives of several government institutions will visit some Arab countries this week to purchase semiheavy petroleum [petroleo semipesado].

In connection with this, the industry minister noted that negotiations will be conducted in a direct manner, government to government. This will guarantee our country's oil supply in the future. The objective of these negotiations is to achieve greater price advantages, since the Paraguayan oil refining company presently purchases oil from Algeria at very high prices.

Asked about the present consumption of oil and oil derivatives in Paraguay, the industry minister reported that 4 million barrels of oil per year are needed to supply domestic demand and that the present trend shows demand increasing at an annual rate of 15 percent.

About the negotiations being carried out by diplomatic missions in Arab countries, the industry minister said that there is a possibility that Paraguay will acquire oil from Iraq since that country has shown interest in the Paraguayan proposal on this matter.

BRIEFS

RETURN OF DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL--Efrain Dario Centurion, under secretary of economic affairs of the Foreign Ministry and president of the River Plate Basin Development Fund returned from Bolivia yesterday. During his visit to Bolivia he met with President Lidia Gueiler, Foreign Minister Julio Garret, Finance Minister Augusto Cuadro Sanchez, Integration Minister Panfilo Anavi and President of the Bolivian Central Bank Wenceslao Alba. Centurion also visited the cities of Cochambamba, Santa Cruz and Sucre, where he swore in Roberto Ancarola as executive secretary of the River Plate Basin Development Fund. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 Feb 80 p 3 PY]

CURRENCY, BANKING FIGURES--The Paraguayan Central Bank reported that the issue of currency during 1979 increased by 6,265,000,000 guaranies, demand deposits increased by 2,991,000,000 guaranies and deposits in foreign currency increased by 6,621,000,000 guaranies. The Central Bank also granted credits to various sectors of the economy in 1979 totaling 10,227,500,000 guaranies. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 11 PY]

TRADE BALANCE, EXPORT FIGURES--Last year's trade balance showed a deficit of 110 percent. This was caused by the negative import-export balances for 1978 and 1979, which added up to $60 million and $126 million, respectively. Exports for 1979 amounted to $305.1 million, which represents a 20-percent increase over 1978 figures. Imports amounted to $431 million, which represents an increase of 35 percent. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 31 Jan 80 p 1 PY]

TAIWAN TRADE MISSION--A trade mission from Taiwan interested in investing in Paraguay has arrived. The mission headed by K. Hung represents the Taiwan National Industry Confederation and has met with Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Jan 80 p 5 PY]

PCM CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

PA011540 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0309 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jan (EFE)--The Mexican Communist Party today labeled the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan a "mistake" because it violated the "principles of sovereignty and self-determination." In a statement to the weekly PROCESO, Deputy Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the party, explained that in the case of Afghanistan, the socialist solidarity should have been expressed in ways other than sending in troops.

After pointing out that the military intervention "obstructs the development of the domestic class struggle," he said it "permits U.S. propaganda to attribute to socialism methods which are inherent in imperialism." Martinez Verdugo recalled that "Marx and Engels warned that the victorious proletariat of one country could not bring happiness to another nation through violence without undermining its own cause."

However, he conceded that there were "evident" risks of Chinese and U.S. intervention in Afghanistan, "but we believe that even this real threat does not justify sending troops to another country because this means admitting to the concept of spheres of influence, which we reject."

The Mexican Communist Party, which obtained legal standing last year and elected five deputies, had condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia as "interference in the internal affairs of a communist party and a socialist nation."

OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION REJECTS PROPOSED BOYCOTT

PA060210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Feb (AFP)--The Association of National Olympic Committees (ACNO) today rejected the move to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow and urged its 141 member countries to participate in them. The ACNO decision was announced by the members of its executive council at the end of a 2-day meeting in Mexico.

In a press communique, the council expressed its full confidence that the International Olympic Committee and its leaders will make the appropriate decisions to reject any external pressure on the Olympic movement and the Olympic games with the intention of changing existing arrangements for the holding of the 22d Olympiad.

In another resolution announced in the communique, the ACNO council decided to encourage and advise the national Olympic committees to fully respect the obligations established in rule 24-C of the Olympic charter in replying to the invitation to the 22nd Olympic games.

The council indicated that it had reached these decisions on the basis of the following considerations:

Participation in the Olympic games is the culmination of the preparation, training, effort, sacrifice and enthusiasm of the youth of the world.

The goal of the Olympic movement is to achieve better understanding and respect through competition in the Olympic games.

The constitution of the Olympic movement is designed to achieve those objectives.

The games should be used only as an instrument to promote the Olympic movement and sports.

PRESIDENT CARTER INVITED TO NOBEL NOMINATION DINNER

PA051835 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has been invited to visit Panama and attend a dinner 13 February at which he and Gen Omar Torrijos will be named candidates for the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize.

The invitation was sent to Washington by the president and vice president of the committee supporting the nominations, Blas Celis and Diogenes Cedeno Cenci. Celis is president of the Panamanian National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and Cedeno Cenci is rector of the National University.

Carter and former government chief Omar Torrijos were officially nominated to receive the Nobel Peace Prize because their supporters consider the signing of the U.S.-Panama Canal Treaties a great contribution to world peace.

A spokesman for the nominating committee told ACAN-EFE today that a prompt reply is expected from Carter, whose invitation includes his wife Rosalynn and other relatives. More than 1,500 Panamanians have already bought tickets to attend the dinner.

SANDINIST POLICE ARRIVE FOR TRAINING COURSES

PA050209 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Text] A total of 120 members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Police arrived today in Panama to attend training courses in various branches of this public service. Carlos de Diego, political adviser of the Panamanian Embassy in Managua, said the police training is part of the contribution of the Panamanian people and government to the reconstruction of Nicaragua. A Panamanian Air Force aircraft brought the Sandinist policemen who will be trained in criminal investigation, forensics, immigration work and other specialized services. Panama has been training groups of Nicaraguan policemen since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution and has also donated uniforms, equipment and a fleet of patrol cars with radio units.

PANAMENIST PARTY TO BOYCOTT PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

PA051601 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Maintaining its policy of political intransigence, the Panamenist Party, headed by Dr Arnulfo Arias, will refrain from participation in elections for provincial representatives on 6 August. The Panamenist National Directorate, made up of Arias, Maria Santodomingo de Miranda, Jorge Pacifico Adames, Hildebrando Nicosia, Jacobo Salas and Guillermo Endara issued a communique today stating that the party will not participate in the elections.

Last week it was rumored in political circles that the Panamenists would participate in the 6 August elections to choose the 19 provincial representatives to make up the national legislation council.

The communique adds that the Panamenist Party remains firmly convinced that the pseudoelections to be held will only serve to perpetuate the regime.

Meanwhile, National Opposition Front [FRENO] circles were somewhat disconcerted over the attitude of the Panamenists who, being an important force within the front, failed to consult with the other parties before making this decision, which would in practice affect the strength of other political groups within FRENO.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENTS CARAZO, ROYO ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

PA030458 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Joint declaration by the presidents of Panama and Costa Rica at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry in San Jose on 2 February--read by announcer]

[Text] Invited by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, the president of the Republic of Panama, Dr Aristides Royo made a state visit to Costa Rica accompanied by his wife, Adela Ruiz de Royo, and a delegation including Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos and Planning Minister Dr Gustavo Gonzalez.

During the visit, talks were held between the two presidents and their associates in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere filled with understanding. On the Costa Rican side, the talks included Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, Government and Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, Planning Minister Wilburg Jimenez Castro and Deputy Foreign Minister Bernard H. Niehous Quesada.

Both delegations learned about the achievements of each other's countries in the fields of economics, education, culture and development as well as their efforts to satisfy the needs of their two peoples. Both presidents fully agreed on the basic problems of the world today and agreed that the goals of our peoples should be in line with the goals and purposes of the UN and the OAS. They also agreed that the promotion of social progress and the improvement of the standard of living can be achieved only under conditions of peace and under a broader concept of freedom; conditions which allow the existence of justice and an essential respect for human rights.

The two groups emphasized the right of peoples to choose the economic, social and political systems most in agreement with their characteristics without foreign pressure or interference. The presidents said only a lasting peace can create the conditions to solve the fundamental problems of today's world. They appealed jointly for peace, an end to repression and torture, and a halt to terrorism. They declared their support for the existence of democracy on the continent. The presidents agreed to fight for these principles in their own countries and in international forums.

Panamanian President Aristides Royo enthusiastically referred to President Carazo's noble and generous idea for the creation of a university for peace in Costa Rica to train individuals and expressed his satisfaction with the support given at the UN to this idea.

Both Panama and Costa Rica emphasized the meaning of the nonalined policy as an independent factor recognized by a large number of countries as necessary for the resolution of the most important problems of today's world and for solving the problems caused by the policy of blocs.

The Costa Rican side said it will continue observing with interest the continuous development of the nonalined movement and will especially watch its struggle for the economic emancipation of weak states. This is because the Costa Rican Government believes it vital for poor nations to have full autonomy in their political and social positions as the only way of consolidating a new political and social order in the world.

The two sides expressed their support for a new international economic system based on justice and equity in the exchange of products, just prices for staples and in established norms in the Charter for the Economic Rights and Duties of States.

Analyzing the world economic situation, Panama and Costa Rica agreed that it has deteriorated as a result of the trends affecting international economic relations. The developing world's purchasing power has been constantly decreasing, making the growing indebtedness of poor countries more acute. The constant increase in the price of petroleum, its byproducts and other products and articles manufactured from it, as well as the problem of monetary exchange and capital goods which become more expensive each day--all these make it difficult to maintain sustained development.

The two groups expressed their intention of maintaining, in regional and world forums, and especially in UNCTAD, a firm attitude in favor of reviewing the existing rules on finances, trade, currencies, and science and technology--especially for the hydrocarbons policy.

They also said the impact of the increase in the prices of hydrocarbons, which makes energy more expensive, as well as increases in imported products and shipping rates, must be taken into consideration by petroleum-producing countries in order to establish special procedures to compensate and reduce the harm caused to countries like Panama and Costa Rica, which are striving to develop. The present energy problem involves the transfer of wealth from the petroleum-importing countries to those countries that have and export hydrocarbons.

The two countries find themselves compelled to divert urgently needed resources to pay the increased prices to the petroleum producers.

Even though the two countries share the hope that the industrialized countries will pay a more equitable price for nonrenewable products, they believe that, because of the condition and development level of their countries, they should be given preferential treatment which will allow them to maintain and extend some of the gains attained in social and economic fields.

The presidents of Panama and Costa Rica expressed their determination to attain a just price for their export products and to strive to eliminate tariff and protection barriers that are put up by industrialized countries.

The two presidents agreed to join efforts in the search for new sources of energy as well as the development of joint projects, especially in the use of sugarcane as a fuel. They also expressed the need of the region's peoples to reorganize their free-trade systems by means of treaties--be they bilateral or multilateral--and they agreed to do everything in their power to support efforts to perfect and complement free trade regions in the isthmus.

The two presidents expressed their great satisfaction at the signing during this visit of the agreement to delimit ocean boundaries as well as of the agreement for free transit through the Panama Canal. These instruments show the degree of understanding existing between the two countries.

They reasserted their support for the principle of the extension of territorial waters to 200 nautical miles and agreed to join efforts in providing a joint watch of this area. In turn, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said to Panamanian President Aristides Royo that his administration, on this date, has signed the bill for the approval of the protocol which guarantees the neutrality of the Panama Canal.

The two sides expressed their intention to continue efforts in their respective countries to implement cooperation on the border because they are convinced this will increase economic activity and will improve the standard of living in the region, thereby contributing to improving still more the fraternal ties existing between the two countries.

They also revealed progress in this respect and expressed their satisfaction that for the first time they are implementing what was agreed to in previous meetings. They congratulated each other on the development of the friendship park project and urged the continuation of this effort.

The two presidents reasserted their firm decision to cooperate to prevent the waging of subversive activities against law and order along the border region.

They noted the importance granted to reciprocal cooperation and the exchange of experiences by means of a horizontal technical cooperation between the two countries.

They will also act jointly to review the concepts used to evaluate the levels of development which are used by organizations in granting technical cooperation and credits. This will help them avoid the harm done to their countries in the past.

The two presidents agreed that the multinational banana marketing corporation is a liberating effort and a commercial organization that will guarantee the attainment of meaningful economic goals in their countries.

The marketing of one of the main export products of the two countries, such as bananas, implemented under conditions of sovereign respect and dignity, deserves full support and encouragement, according to a policy of developing the main sources of employment and foreign currency.

Therefore, they propose to present this banana marketing organization as an example of constructive cooperation and will fully support it so that it will expand and consolidate, seeking a fairer share of these resources for the development of their peoples.

They agreed to begin, at the earliest date possible, negotiations to sign an air transport agreement between Panama and Costa Rica.

Considering the agreement in the viewpoints between the two sister countries regarding important foreign policy affairs and world problems the two sides have agreed to continue their established habit of mutual consultations and the establishment of contacts at the Foreign Ministry level and concerning decisions at the most important world and regional forums.

The two presidents signed the present declaration at San Jose, Republic of Costa Rica on 2 February 1980. Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of Costa Rica, Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

EL SALVADOR

STUDENTS TAKE OVER EDUCATION MINISTRY

PA051752 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1716 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A large group of students, members of the leftist movement of Revolutionary High School Students [MERS] this morning occupied the Education Ministry in the center of the capital. The students are demanding that the present education authorities bring charges against former Education Minister Maria Angelica Diaz, who held office during Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's administration. Romero was overthrown last October.

The Education Ministry, next to the National Library, has approximately 1,200 employees. Apparently Education Minister Eduardo Benjamin Colindres and Deputy Minister Oscar Ramirez Perez are inside. Colindres' wife, Julieta Otero, is already a hostage of the 28 February People's Leagues, which has occupied the Christian Democratic Party headquarters in San Salvador since last Tuesday.

The MERS had planned a march for today to protest the payment of social benefits and other requirements in the government controlled schools. They are also demanding the massive entry of [words indistinct] and the trial of other ministry officials.

There is speculation that the students took advantage of the fact that Minister Colindres had already agreed to meet the students to break into the ministry and take over. The students have not said how long they will remain inside the ministry.

800 Hostages Released

PA060151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2331 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 800 of the 2,000 hostages held at the Salvadoran Education Ministry were released this afternoon by members of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students (MERS) who took over the ministry this morning. The MERS is demanding greater funds for public high schools and a decrease in transportation fares.

Education Minister Eduardo Colindres and Deputy Minister Oscar Ramirez are still being held hostage.

Colindres' wife is being held hostage by the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) at the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party.

The LP-28 took over the Spanish Embassy here today and is holding 12 persons hostage including the ambassador, Victor Sanchez-Mesas.

SPANISH EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY LP-28 GROUP

List of Demands

PA051945 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1850 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Relayed by San Jose Radio Reloj]

[Excerpt] We now have Elsa, one of the members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] who occupied the Spanish Embassy a few moments ago and who have several requests to make as a condition for vacating it. Here are the LP-28 members: [telephone connection]

[Woman] Attention, Salvadoran people: A few minutes ago members of the LP-28 occupied the Spanish Embassy to demand the following:

We demand the release of four of our comrades who were arrested in La Union Department. Their names are Rodolfo Vasquez, member of the National Political Committee of the LP-28; Adilio Cruz, member of the Eastern Regional Committee of the LP-28; Comrades Hector Canales and Eduardo Vasquez, also members of our organization. We demand the release of our four comrades who were arrested by repressive elements of the National Guard.

We also demand the release of our comrades of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] who were taken prisoner when the repressive corps evicted them from the San Francisco and San Miguel churches after repressing those occupying them.

We also demand that the OAS send a committee to this country to make a complete, objective analysis of the present crisis and circulate it throughout the world, because at this time we are experiencing bloody repression by the military junta and the Christian Democratic Party.

We also ask for a permanent Red Cross committee to come here, since the Red Cross here in the country at present is ignored. Therefore we demand a permanent Red Cross committee to give assistance to our people, who are currently experiencing a war situation.

We also ask the Spanish Government to break relations with the Salvadoran regime, the Salvadoran Government, because at this time, this government, just as in previous years, is as given to repression, massacre and criminality as was the Romero regime. Actually, it is worse than the Romero regime.

In addition, with this occupation we wish to express solidarity with the struggle of the Guatemalan people, who are also waging a struggle for their final liberation, and at this time the occupation of the Spanish Embassy is also to express solidarity with the sister people of Guatemala.

[Question] Elsa, what persons are inside the Spanish Embassy? Are the Spanish ambassador and other dignitaries present?

[Answer] The ambassador is present. So are the consul and the rest of the staff, as well as other persons who happened to be in here.

[Question] Has a list of these persons, including the ambassador, been prepared?

[Answer] We will issue a list later. We have just arrived and that is one of the things being done.

[Question] How long will you remain in the Spanish Embassy?

[Answer] The occupation of the Spanish Embassy is for an indefinite period--until we have attained our most important objectives.

[Question] How are you going to obtain food for yourselves and the hostages?

[Answer] Well, we ask the Salvadoran people to cooperate, to support this occupation, as they always have, because this is a popular struggle, a struggle of the people, and the people have always responded to the call of their popular organizations. At this time, the LP-28 calls on all the sectors of the country, to the Salvadoran people in general, to the women who sell in the markets, to come here and leave groceries to allow us to subsist during this occupation, which is part of the revolutionary struggle being waged by our country.

[Question] Could you give me the address of the Spanish Embassy to allow the listeners of YSU to know exactly where this embassy is located, Ilsa?

[Answer] It is located on North 51st Avenue, near Roosevelt Avenue.

[Question] Exactly. We know the area. How many LP-28 members are in the Spanish Embassy at this time?

[Answer] Well, several of our comrades are here. We are prepared to take this occupation to its final consequences, that is, until we achieve our objectives. We are not going to give a definite number, since this is a people's occupation and there are many LP-28 members who are also part of the Salvadoran people.

Further Demand

PA060110 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0048 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The occupiers of the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador this afternoon added a new demand to their list: the release of Mario Rolando Aguinado Carranza, secretary general of the National Democratic Union, who was kidnaped here this afternoon by unidentified individuals.

One of the occupiers, who identified himself as Carlos Argueta, reported the new demand to ACAN-EFE over the telephone. He said he was a 21-year-old worker.

Argueta said that although the 28 February People's Leagues had occupied the Panamanian Embassy here several weeks ago, the present occupiers were not the same as those involved in the Panamanian Embassy takeover.

GUATEMALAN EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED BY ERP

PA051334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0435 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Feb (AFP)--The Guatemalan Embassy here was machinegunned this evening by one of the clandestine groups operating in the country.

In a telephone call to the media, an anonymous speaker said the perpetrators of the attack were members of the Revolutionary People's Army. The speaker added that the attack was a reprisal against Guatemala for the Guatemalan police attack on the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala, which cost the lives of (?39) persons.

Police said nobody was hurt in the attack.

HONDURAS

POLICE ARREST PATRIOTIC FRONT LEADERS

PA052236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1621 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran police yesterday arrested several teachers, peasants and students who are leaders of the opposition Patriotic Front [FP]. The arrested individuals were held responsible for organizing a demonstration yesterday to protest the price increase of urban bus fares announced by the bus owners but not authorized by the government.

The FP is an organization that includes teachers associations, students federations, unregistered political parties, and social Christian labor federations and unions.

The best-known leaders arrested last night are Reynaldo Erazo, president of a branch of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras [COLPROSUMAH], and Marcial Euceda, secretary general of the National Union of Peasants. The COLPROSUMAH charged that several more of its leaders are wanted by investigators and they do not discard the possibility that others will be arrested in the next few hours.

Yesterday's demonstration degenerated into disturbances in several parts of the city and seven buses were seriously damaged by the enraged mobs.

The bus owners increased the fares from 15 to 20 cents [Honduran] (from 7.5 to 10 cents U.S.). More than 20 individuals suspected of participating in vandalizing the buses were seized in a theater after police broke up a mob by shooting into the air.

NICARAGUA

MOTIVES BEHIND U.S. LOAN QUESTIONED

PA051854 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 30 Dec 79 p 16 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee recently approved a $75-million package for Nicaragua: $5 million as a grant and the remainder in loans to "purchase articles from the United States."

All this sounds very good to some circles here, but let us look now at the intentions of that imperialist country's rulers.

According to an AP report in a local paper, members of the Carter government have said one of the objectives of the "aid" is "to promote a coalition government in Nicaragua instead of a Marxist regime, which implies pressure to give the bourgeoisie and the oligarchy a prominent place in the Nicaraguan Government.

From the economic viewpoint, the interventionist aspirations of the imperialist banks have not changed in essence, only in form. The aim is to perpetuate their political influence with the support, this time, of reformist groups in Latin America and international reactionaries.

In view of the fact that they have retained their traditional policy--openly admitting their intention to manipulate the economic "aid" by interfering with national politics to protect their interests and those of their local puppets throughout Central America--the imperialists are clearly demonstrating their intention to maintian neocolonialist domination in a more subtle and thus more dangerous manner. Of course it will be very difficult for them to intervene successfully in today's Nicaragua, but it is important to know what kind of aid we can expect from the U.S. Government: usurious loans with interventionist intentions. To believe otherwise is to daydream.

USSR APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR

PA052239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2243 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 4 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Soviet Government has given its approval of Ricardo Wheelock Roman, a lawyer, for the post of Nicaraguan ambassador to that country.

Wheelock Roman was appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras in September but he never got to present his credentials and returned to his country after several incidents with the Honduran secret police which strained relations between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sources today reported that Wheelock Roman, who will be the first Nicaraguan ambassador to the Soviet Union, will leave for Moscow in late February.

1928 TREATY ON ISLANDS, DAYS RENOUNCED

PA051704 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Government Junta this afternoon renounced the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty by which the Caribbean islands of San Andres and Providencia became possessions of the Colombian Government in 1930. Here is the communique read by Comdr Daniel Ortega.

[Begin recording] Like good Nicaraguans, we are doing what any Colombian citizen would have done in similar circumstances. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the government that emerged from the very struggle of our people and which is totally dedicated to the task of recovering, maintaining and defeinding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua, an indisputable right of free nations, cannot remain unmoved in the face of the attempts of other nations which are endeavoring to dismember the fatherland's territory.

Historical circumstances since 1909 had prevented true defense of our continental shelf, jurisdictional waters and insular territories on the continental shelf. The absence of sovereignty was manifested by the imposition on our country of two treaties harmful to Nicaragua, the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty of 5 August 1914, whose abrogation was one of the many parodies of the dictatorship since the U.S. Government considered that treaty useless, and the treaty known as the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, whose signing was imposed on Nicaragua in 1928 and whose ratification, also by force, occurred in 1930. That is, both acts were effected under the total political and military occupation of Nicaragua by the United States.

But the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty was not only the product of imposition by a world power against a weak and small country; it was also kept secret for some time and executed in flagrant violation of the Nicaraguan Constitution in effect at the time, which absolutely forbade the signing of treaties that implied any injury to the nation's sovereignty or the dismemberment of the nation's territory.

The Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, in addition to being detrimental to Nicaragua, implied the occupation of a large part of our insular territory--the San Andres and Providencia islands and the surrounding cays, among them the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana.

This injustice becomes more obvious since all of these islands, islets, cays and bars are an integral and indivisible part of the Nicaraguan Continental Shelf, underwater territory that is the natural extension of the principal territory and therefore is unquestionably sovereign Nicaraguan territory.

At that time, the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, struggled heroically in the northern mountains of Nicaragua. He was a symbol of the anti-imperialist determination of the Nicaraguan people, and his struggle succeeded in safeguarding not only the nations' but also Latin American honor.

Much time has passed since the Barcenas Menesses-Esguerra Treaty. But the fact is that on 19 July 1979 Nicaragua did not recover its national sovereignty since it had been impossible in the period before the victory of our people to protect the insular, coastal and underwater territory of Nicaragua.

The signing on 8 September 1972 of a treaty between the United States and Colombia is simply the completion of the territorial despoilment of Nicaragua initiated in 1928.

These circumstances impose on us the patriotic and revolutionary duty of declaring null and void the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty of 24 March 1928, ratified on 6 March 1930, in a historical concept that incapacitated as rulers the presidents imposed by the U.S. intervention forces in Nicaragua and which violated, as has already been pointed out, the principles of the national Constitution then in effect.

The revolutionary Government of Nicaragua does not wish to pass up this opportunity to inform the brotherly people and Government of Colombia that this measure does not constitute an offense against a nation that we have always loved and respected and whose people were in beautiful solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for national liberation.

It is our intention that both the people and government know that Nicaragua does not claim territories within the Continental Shelf of Colombia, or 100 or 200 miles inside its continental territory, but a territory which geographically, historically and legally is an integral part of the national territory of Nicaragua.

It is our firm decision and intent to solve this problem, which unfortunately appears to set at odds two brother nations, in a bilateral way and within the strictest norms of respect and friendship recognized by international law, without implying in any way that Nicaragua recognizes the validity of the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treay, but simply that we are defenders at any cost of the unity and concord of Latin America, a regional community of which our two nations form a part.

Therefore, the doors of dialog are open between our two countries, aware as we are that both Colombia and Nicaragua have inherited historical situations, greater knowledge of which will make Colombia see the justice behind our position, since it constitutes a historical truth that Nicaragua was dispossesed of these territories in an abusive way, contrary to the principles of international law and to the principles that have regulated relations among the Latin American countries.

The reincorporation of these territories into the Nicaraguan nation should not be interpreted in any way as a weakness of the Colombian Government, but as tangible proof of the respect for justice and reason which traditionally has been exercised by the people and the Government of Colombia, whom we believe have not surrendered to a policy of despoilage in detriment to a nation which never throughout its history has expressed anything other than sympathy and love toward a people with whom they share in origin, a language and many common aspirations.

Given in Managua, capital of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the fourth day of the month of February of 1980, Year of Literacy. [end recording]

Treaty Abrogation Hailed

PA051713 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The nullification and invalidation of the harmful Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty constitutes one more response by the popular Sandinist revolution to the heroic and militant Nicaraguan people. The nefarious heritage of the rulers who governed Nicaragua is being buried in history's pages, thanks to the measures and responses given by the Sandinist popular revolution to the heroic Nicaraguan people.

All our people know too well--because they themselves suffered because of it--that those rulers were always malformed creatures spawned by the White House. They always surrendered Nicaragua's resources. They always traded in the blood of Nicaraguan brothers, as the Somozist dictatorship did with the head of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men, which it surrendered to U.S. imperialism in exchange for the right to stay in power.

The announcement of the nullification and invalidation of the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, through which the United States turned over to Colombia a portion of our nation's territory in complicity with the then Nicaraguan head of state, means for Sandino's fatherland a further step toward the dignity and self-determination of the Sandinist and revolutionary people of Nicaragua.

Visibly moved, Companeros Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign affairs minister, and Daniel Ortega, member of the junta and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's Joint Directorate, reiterated yesterday afternoon at Government House that Nicaragua will no longer be a tool of imperialism because now it has a vanguard watching over the nation's sovereignty and self-determination.

The nullification of the ill-famed treaty also means to Nicaragua a further step toward consolidation of the revolutionary process because this revolutionary step confirms once more that our leaders will neither sell out nor surrender to the world powers which are trying--through every possible means--to meddle nefariously in the development of this eminently popular revolution.

CHAMORRO CRITICIZES ARCE ON EL PUEBLO STATEMENTS

PA052310 Managua 'A PRENSA in Spanish 31 Jan 80 p 2 PA

[Pedro J. Chamorro Barrios article: "The Same 'Medicine'?"]

[Text] Comdr Bayardo Arce has threatened "other communications media" by warning that if they do not change their attitude they will receive "the same medicine" the newspaper EL PUEBLO got. This threat reveals that certain media are also in danger of being closed.

I do not believe Commander Arce is referring to the Sandinist television system, the Sandinist radio network or the newspaper BARRICADA. By simple deduction this means that he was referring to other media which are not "completely saturated" by the massive propaganda of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The only ones left are LA PRENSA, Radio Mil--which transmits the best daily Nicaraguan newscast aired by the notable newsman, Oscar Leonardo Montalvan--Radio Mundial, Radio Corporacion, Mi Preferida, Radio Amor, Radio Catolica, Radio Dario and so forth. Of course, none of these has taken the same attitude that EL PUEBLO had.

For this reason, I do not fully understand to whom is he referring when he speaks of applying "the same medicine." I want to remind him, however, that it is not a new medicine. It was used a lot by the previous regime with negative results.

Commander Arce smugly says that the right to apply the medicine in question was granted to him by the revolution itself. I only recall that one of the main points of the basic statute of the guarantees recognizes "the unrestricted right to freedom of speech." This seems to be obsolete today, only 6 months after the victory. Was this only done to improve our "image abroad?"

Commander Arce described the just protest for the arbitrary and shameful way in which the old prescription was applied against EL PUEBLO as legal or "bourgeois" formalities.

I am publicly lodging my protest over the threats against independent journalism that Commander Arce made. He, who was a newsman, now wants to intimidate independent journalists with dictatorial formulas. Today it may happen to you and tomorrow it may be my turn. May God keep us from having to take the same medicine.

MARXIST-LENINIST ORGANIZATIONS ANALYZE UNITY PLAN

PA261918 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 4, 5 PA

[Joint Marxist-Leninist statement issued by the People's Action Movement, the Marxist-Leninist Youth and the Workers Front in connection with the national unity campaign--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] A campaign that is being called the national unity campaign is underway in our country. Our organizations, the People's Action Movement [MAP] (a Marxist-Leninist organization), the Marxist-Leninist Youth [Juventud Marxista-Leninista--JML] and the Workers Front [FO] have decided to issue the following statement in connection with this important event to outline our viewpoints to the masses.

First, we must explain that national unity is a general term, whose true content must be explained. National unity among whom? To what ends? These are the basic questions we must ask to find answers and explanations.

The concept NATION does not exist in the general or abstract form. A NATION is made up of a number of elements, one of which is the social classes of that nation or country. The interests of these classes are many and even antagonistic (as with the bourgeoisie and the proletariat) and they therefore oppose each other on essential issues even though sometimes they may APPEAR to agree, as occurred in Nicaragua in the case of the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

The bourgeoisie's interest in DEFENDING CAPITALIST PRIVATE PROPERTY is closely linked to the reconstruction of DEPENDENT CAPITALISM in our country.

On their part, workers and peasants participated in the anti-Somoza struggle, not only because Somozism exerted a ferocious military dictatorship, but because, in the eyes of the masses, it defended at all costs ALL PRIVATE PROPERTY and all who attacked it had to be quickly punished.

In the eyes of workers and peasants, national reconstruction means to rebuild the nation on new foundations and not on the already rotten and unsteady foundations that would disrupt the reconstruction of the fatherland on the basis of economic and political independence. [paragraph continues]

Only the struggle for and the construction of socialism can guarantee the possibility of building an independent fatherland. Only then can the broad masses satisfy their demands for major changes and can a solution be found to the basic problems of food, unemployment, health and so forth, but above all, that political power must be in the hands of the broad worker, peasant and armed peasant masses.

It is on this basis that we say the interests of the bourgeoisie and of the workers and peasants do not agree and on the contrary, are opposed to each other.

In addition, the present economic reactivation plan gives no hint, not even in the planning stage, of the possibility or the perspective of a socialist revolution in this country. On the contrary, it outlines with precision the course of capitalism's reconstruction and progressive foreign indebtedness as a result of a concept of reconstruction that rests on the basis of international loans, full guarantees for the bourgeoisie and that the workers will work "without rest, without working hours," as guerrilla Comdr William Ramirez said.

It is grossly erroneous to economically and politically strengthen the bourgeoisie to the detriment of the strength and cohesion of the working masses. BY STRENGTHENING THEM [as published], THE BOURGEOIS-LANDOWNING-PRO-SOVIET COUNTERREVOLUTION IS BEING STRENGTHENED.

The present NATIONAL UNITY up to this moment has only meant the unity of the FSLN with the nation's bourgeoisie since the workers, although they cannot clearly articulate the issue, are instinctively viewing with concern what is currently happening. We can measure this on the basis of the strengthening of labor organizations different from those being directed by the FSLN and by the bourgeoisie; it can also be undeniably measured by any observer of reasonable comprehension that the masses are constantly clamoring the slogan WORKERS AND PEASANTS, TO POWER!!

Our organizations declare themselves in TOTAL disagreement with the present alliance called NATIONAL UNITY under the terms which up to now have been outlined and about which we have expressed some views. Also, to join this UNITY would not be an act of unity but one of opportunism and submission to the extent that it goes AGAINST OUR PRINCIPLES. If it were a case of unifying the revolutionary organizations to fight against the bourgeoisie, the landowners and imperialism, for the reconstruction of socialism, we would accept this type of UNITY immediately.

[Signed] National Leadership of the MAP (Marxist-Leninist Organization).

Central Committee of the FO.

Central Committee of the JML.

CASTRO RECEIVES UGANDAN MINISTER, FRG PARTY OFFICIAL

FL011214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban councils of State and Ministers, has met with a delegation of the Ugandan Government led by Labor Minister (Barnabas Kunuka). The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. Matters concerning increased cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

Minister (Kunuka) bore a message from the Ugandan president to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonalined countries movement.

Fidel also received (Horst Henck), leader of the German Social Democratic Party, at the Palace of the Revolution. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere, and they exchanged views on the current international situation and relations between Cuba and the Federal Republic of Germany.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER TOURS EASTERN PROVINCES

FL052134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 80 FL

[Text] GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker is touring Cuba's eastern provinces. The following is a telephone report from Santiago, and Granma:

[Begin recording of Carlos Sanabria Marrero's report from Santiago, Cuba, for "Political Information" program]

GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker today visited the historic Siboney farm and the old Moncada fortress after her arrival this morning at the cradle of the revolution in the company of two members of the party's Central Committee--Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, and Asela de los Santos.

The GDR public education minister arrived in Santiago, Cuba, by car this morning from Manzanillo, where she participated in one of the sessions of the fourth national seminar of Education Ministry methodologists and inspectors, toured education and production centers, and held a fraternal meeting with party leaders in Granma Province. The meeting was attended by the party's first secretary in Granma Province, Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzalez.

Margot Honecker, who is accompanied in her eastern provinces tour by GDR Ambassador to Cuba Harry Spindler, was received on her arrival this morning in Santiago by Carlos Sarabia, member of the Executive Committee of the party Provincial Committee. The GDR public education minister will be the guest at a luncheon in her honor hosted by the province's Political Directorate. [end recording]

[Begin recording of Radio Granma reporter Pedro Vela Portales' report from Manzanillo for "Political Information" program] The GDR public education minister has met with party and provincial government leaders. Mrs Honecker first made an extensive tour of several educational, industrial and historic centers in Manzanillo.

Among the educational centers she visited were the Ruben Bravo teacher training school and the Manzanillo superior pedagogical institute, where she showed interest in the structure and functioning of the centers that train primary and high school teachers. At the superior pedagogical institute, Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez spoke of educational conditions prior to the triumph of the revolution in what is now Granma Province.

They later visited the Jose Luis Tasende sprinkler irrigation equipment factory and the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution storage battery factory where she expressed interest in learning about structural and technical levels and the progress in production plans.

Another of the places visited by the delegation headed by Margot Honecker was La Demajagua national monument, the scene of the beginnings of our liberation struggles, where she was told about the remains housed there of the father of our country's old sugar mill and about all the events leading to the uprising.

She also visited the fishing complex and the Andres Lujan Vazquez shipyard, as well as Ciudad Pesquera, one of the first centers built by the revolution for the formerly neglected men of the sea. The tour ended at the Manzanillo history museum. She signed the visitors book there. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS

FL041846 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas this morning received Comrade Alejandro Martinez, minister of foreign trade of Nicaragua, who arrived in our country yesterday accompanied by a delegation. The two ministers had a broad exchange of views and experiences in keeping with the close ties of friendship between Nicaragua and Cuba.

The Nicaraguan minister will subsequently meet with other officials of various state agencies.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION TO VIEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

FL041854 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Nicaraguan Minister of Settlements and Housing Miguel Vigil this morning visited the offices of the Ministry of Construction, where Vigil and his delegation were received by Vice Minister Armando Galguera as well as directors and ministry specialists. Miguel Vigil and the delegation accompanying him were extensively briefed on the development and organization of construction work in our country, particularly housing.

The Nicaraguan delegation arrived in Cuba yesterday and will visit various places to gain experiences which will help Nicaragua to rapidly develop the reconstruction process in the country.

BENIN ECONOMIC PLANNING GROUP VISITS JUCEPLAN

FL012333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Jaor Francois Doussou, minister-delegate to the president charged with planning, statistics and coordination of foreign aid of the People's Republic of Benin, this morning visited the offices of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN] where he was received by First Vice President Miguel Angel Figueras.

The Benin minister, who heads a delegation of that fraternal country to the second meeting of the Cuba-Benin intergovernmental committee for economic cooperation, arrived at JUCEPLAN accompanied by Santiago Riera, minister-president of the State Committee for Prices. Figueras extensively briefed the visitor on the country's economic process since the revolution's triumph, its transformation and development, the need for planning the economy to build socialism and JUCEPLAN's role in all this.

MOZAMBIQUE PLANNING MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL051247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Politburo and minister of planning of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has arrived in our country. At the Jose Marti International Airport, Dos Santos was received by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, and Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its foreign relations general department.

HAVANA PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

FL012319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The 12th plenum of Havana's provincial party committee was held at the Ciro Redondo School, chaired by its first secretary Luis Alvarez de la Nuez. The participants examined and discussed the report of the provincial executive bureau, which was unanimously adopted, and reviewed the progress of the tasks outlined by the first party congress.

In his closing remarks, Alvarez de la Nuez referred to the main tasks of the sugar harvest, cane agriculture, care of vegetable and tuber plantations and the tobacco crop as well as ongoing tasks aimed at improving educational efforts and stepping up political and ideological work in all areas.

CAMAGUEY PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

FL021341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 80 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has chaired the 11th plenum of Camaguey's party provincial plenum. Headed by its first secretary Lazaro Vazquez, the participants in the plenum heard a report on the executive bureau's efforts since the last plenary session. The report covers such topics as the party's internal affairs, the state of the economy, the organs of the people's government and other state institutions. Likewise, the agreements of the first party congress were examined and, in this connection, a number of measures aimed at guaranteeing their fulfillment were adopted.

Agricultural problems and relations with the peasantry were reviewed in detail by the plenum participants, who also acknowledged the efforts which resulted in the establishment of 56 cooperatives by the end of 1979. The report of the agriculture sector on measures adopted to increase the volume of tuber and vegetable production this year received special attention.

In a speech Machado Ventura stressed the need for increasing the supply of tubers and vegetables to the population. This has been assigned the highest priority this year. He reiterated his congratulations to the plenum for the positive results of the harvest so far, and exhorted all its members to continue developing a style of work consistent with the country's progress.

BRIEFS

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, Saturday morning received in solemn audience his excellency (Pierre Henri Renard) who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Republic of Cuba. Present at the ceremony was Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL]

CARICOM MEETING TO FOCUS ON IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

FL052221 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 5 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Winston Jones will represent Jamaica at the meeting of CARICOM foreign ministers in St Lucia which starts tomorrow. It is expected that the continuing escalation of fuel prices and their effects on regional economies as well as the apparent ideological differences among member states will be among the topics which will be discussed. The ideological discussion comes in the wake of the different positions taken by Caribbean governments in respect to the increased surveillance of the region by the United States and, more recently, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

The ministers are also expected to deal with the coordination of foreign policy in the region as well as to assess the benefits gained by membership in the nonalined movement. Mr Jones leaves the island today for the meeting which is the third such conference within a year.

CFC AGREES TO FUND INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

FL052212 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 5 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The board of governors of the Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC) has agreed to expend nearly two million U.S. dollars on projects to boost the region's food production. The governors made up of ministers of agriculture from the 12 member states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) met in Barbados to work on the program and budget of the CFC for this year.

Two specific projects will be promoted this year: a scheme for the production of vegetables in St Lucia and the CARICOM area and the making of copra and its byproducts in the same countries. St Lucia Agriculture Minister Mr Peter Josie said other programs involving a regional egg-hatching project, a fisheries program for Antigua, livestock development in Nevis, and grain production in Belize will also be pursued. The board of governors also agreed on a managing director for the CFC. However his name has not been released.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

U.S. GENERAL OFFERS AID TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

PA052233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0505 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 4 Feb (EFE)--U.S. General Robert Schweitzer, who denounced supposed "communist activities" in the Dominican Republic, has left after a 5-day visit. Schweitzer, who had been invited by Armed Forces Secretary Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario, said "the United States is prepared to extend all necessary aid to the Dominican Government to combat the Soviet presence in the Caribbean and the consequences which might result from this." During his visit, Schweitzer met twice with President Antonio Guzman. Since his visit, rightist politicians have renewed their anticommunist attacks. Marino Vinicio Castillo [not further identified] said many communists have infiltrated the government administration, especially in agriculture.

An unconfirmed report indicates that General Schweitzer gave President Guzman a private letter which lists government officials whom the United States considers "undesirable." Before leaving, the controversial general rejected former President Juan Bosch's charge that he came to the country to sell arms to the government. Schweitzer also visited the military garrisons in the countryside, which is unusual, and harangued the soldiers with anticommunist talk.

GRENADA

BISHOP FEARS FURTHER NONALINED SPLIT

FL311715 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 27, (CANA)--Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop today expressed concern that divided Third World opinion on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan could further split the non-aligned movement.

Bishop spoke with newsmen here while on his way home from a two-week Middle East tour which took him to Syria, Libya and Algeria.

Grenada was the only Caribbean Community (CARICOM) country at the United Nations to vote against a Third World resolution passed by 104 votes to 18 and calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign, meaning Soviet, troops from Afghanistan.

Bishop said Grenada had a choice of either supporting the "global forces of imperialism" or the "forces of progress" and chose the latter.

"When it comes down to questions affecting the international liberation movement, the world revolutionary process, our position is clear: We are always going to stand on principle, regardless if it means being a minority of one when we do so," the Grenada leader said.

He added: "One of the side effects of this whole Afghanistan question has been precisely that it will help accentuate, emphasize and underline certain differences, some real some alleged, within non-aligned movement. That is cause for concern as far as we are concerned."

Bishop went on: "The question of our taking a position on any international issue and Jamaica and Guyana, countries in the region that have been taking particular positions over the years, voting in a different way is again of concern to us. But in the final analysis each country must decide what stand it will take when agreement is not possible.

The Russians marched thousands of troops into Afghanistan December 27, ousted the Kabul regime, executed its leader Hafizullah Amin, and set up a new pro-Moscow administration.

Bishop said the Russian action was to thwart efforts by the West to put a new counter-revolutionary government back in power.

The socialist Caribbean leader acknowledged that Grenada's U.N. vote on Afghanistan could have serious repercussions on the 133 square mile island.

"We understand that imperialism can crush us--that's easy: Grenada is a small island," Bishop said.

He added: "We understand that we have an open dependent economy that has many linkages with the economies of the West. We understand that if tomorrow they landed Marines, once they are willing to inherit a depopulated country, they can get it...

"But history has clearly shown that while you can wipe out people and murder bodies, you cannot kill the spirit of a people who are genuinely trying to fight for liberation, genuinely trying to build a new process and genuinely seeking to experiment with new methods of improving the quality of life of their people, and that is what we regard ourselves as doing."

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER MANLEY REJECTS IMF CREDIT TERMS

FL041724 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1613 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Jamaican Government has rejected the drastic terms imposed by the International Monetary Fund for an extension of credit requested by that country. In an address to the nation, Prime Minister Michael Manley said that cutting off an additional $50 million from the national budget for the fiscal year would be a social and administrative disaster.

The reduction in the budget would imply a massive layoff of at least 11,000 Jamaican workers from the state sector and the elimination of subsidies for services such as food, education, public health and transportation, among many others. Due to the economic difficulties and crisis created by this situation, Prime Minister Manley announced that he will soon call for legislative elections.

MINISTER THOMPSON RETURNS FROM MIDDLE EAST

FL041615 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] National Security Minister Dudley Thompson returned yesterday from his Middle East mission but remained tight-lipped about a US$50-million loan, which government sources said had been obtained from Libya.

Mr. Thompson slipped quietly into the Norman Manley Airport in the afternoon under tight security from his mission to Libya, Iraq and Kuwait.

Only a few officials and members of the security forces met the minister, whose arrival time had been secret.

Mr. Thompson headed a mission to seek financial assistance from the three Middle East countries in order to ease the financial crisis. The second minister in the mission, Senator Richard Fletcher, returned home Sunday.

In other developments related to the financial crisis, the cabinet met in special session at 5 p.m. at Jamaica House to finalize Jamaica's proposals for an IMF waiver, consequent on the failure of the foreign assets test in December.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

TALKS OPEN FOR EEC ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FL042042 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A six-member official mission from the Commission of European Communities and the European Investment Bank is now in Trinidad for discussions with that country's government. During their 2-day stay, members of the mission will negotiate with government the new program of EEC inputs to further the country's social and economic development.

A statement from the EEC said the Trinidad and Tobago Government is giving major emphasis to transfer of technology and management know-how in the energy, industry and mining sectors, while other priorities [words indistinct] such as health, transport and communications. The 2-day conference will conclude with the signing of a joint record of the proceedings leading to a mutually accepted program.